

bryo located some distance above this point. From a practical standpoint, the *anay* cannot be considered of great value, inasmuch as the flesh is scanty in quantity. If it were more abundant, its excellent flavor would make the fruit of great value. The fruit falls to the ground while still hard, and requires two or three days to soften and be in condition for eating. The seeds germinate on the ground beneath the trees, and the young plants start off lustily. The larva of some insects, presumably a beetle, attacks the fallen fruits, and tunnels through the seeds. Very few fruits were found on the ground which had not been attacked in this manner. The remarkable similarity which this species bears to the cultivated avocado, and the fact that its fruit is edible and is used by the natives, makes it a subject of particular interest in connection with the study of the cultivated avocados. It is to be hoped that specimens can be reared and fruited in the United States. The region where the tree is found lies at an elevation of about 1200 feet, and is quite moist. On this account, it seems doubtful if the *anay* will succeed in California. It might be tried in the most protected localities. In south Florida its chances of success seem good." (Popenoe.)

*Pinus merkusii* Jungh. & DeVriese. (Pinaceae.) 43462. Seeds of a pine from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Director, Botanic Gardens. This tree, which is the only pine found south of the equator, attains a height of 100 feet, and forms a flat, umbrella-like crown. It is found in Burma, Borneo, Sumatra and the Philippines, chiefly at elevations of 3000 to 4000 feet. The leaves are in clusters of two, the cones are usually in pairs, and the seeds are small, much shorter than the unequal-sided wing. The wood is very resinous, and the trunks are used for masts and spars. (Adapted from Brandis, Indian Trees, p. 691, and from von Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, 393, 394.)

*Piptadenia excelsa* (Griseb.) Lillo. (Mimosaceae.) 43458. Seeds from Argentina. Collected by Mr. H. M. Curran. An unarmed tree, almost 100 feet high, with 15 to 20 pairs of leaflets in each leaf, and spikes of flowers two or three inches long. The pods are linear. The rather thin bark is not used in tanning as the other species. The rosy wood, which resembles that of *Piptadenia macrocarpa*, is tough and straight-